## Nema Note

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## **Nematode Management in Soybeans**

www.ncagr.gov/agronomi/uyrnem.htm

## **Note** Comment

2-1 Soybean cyst nematode is present. Soybeans and snap beans are the only host crops for this nematode that are commonly grown in North Carolina. Crop rotation is useful in managing soybean cyst nematode:

year 1 nonhost crop year 2 cyst-resistant soybean variety year 3 nonhost crop year 4 cyst-susceptible soybean variety.

Growing small grains in winter is not equivalent to growing a nonhost crop for an entire year. If soybean cyst nematode populations are very high, grow nonhost crops for at least two consecutive years. Three years is even better. If high populations of cyst nematodes occur after a year of cyst-resistant soybeans, see Note 2-3 below.

- 2-2 This sample indicates an infestation of soybean cyst nematode. Take another sample from this field before planting soybeans or snap beans.
- 2-3 This sample indicates a high population of soybean cyst nematodes on or following a cyst-resistant variety. Therefore, currently available varieties with the same cyst-nematode resistance will probably not be effective against this population. Choose a variety with different resistance. See comments on managing nematodes on soybeans with resistant varieties following Note 2-6 below.

If possible, follow soybeans with nonhost crops for two consecutive years. After nonhost rotation, you can grow a susceptible soybean variety without significant damage. If only a one-year rotation is possible, then planting a variety in maturity group V after June 15th may give acceptable yields.

'Hartwig,' 'Delsoy 5710,' 'Anand' and 'Fowler' are highly resistant to cyst nematodes but may not yield as well as other resistant varieties. New varieties with resistance derived from 'CystX' may be available also. Consider using the following rotation when fields have high cyst pressure and no other resistance is available.

year 1 nonhost crop year 3 nonhost crop year 2 highly resistant soybean variety year 4 cyst-susceptible soybean variety.

- 2-4 This sample indicates the presence of root-knot nematodes. Plant a resistant soybean variety this year to help manage the nematode and prevent it from becoming a problem for future crops.
- 2-5 The information sheet did not indicate the variety of the previous soybean crop. If a cyst-resistant variety was used, it was not effective. Follow the suggestions in Note 2-3 above.
- 2-6 The information sheet did not provide complete cropping history. The sample indicates the presence of soybean cyst nematodes. If it has been two or more years since soybeans or snap beans were grown in the field, then these nematodes are not likely to damage next year's soybean crop. However, if these crops have been grown within the last two years, damage may be severe.